Arafat arrives in East Berlin

RERLIN, March 10 (AP). - Palestinian Liberation Organisation leader Yasser Arafat arrived in East Berlin today after a visit to Moscow and a new coodemnation of Egyptian peace efforts in the Middle East. Mr. Arafat, was invited by the Central Committee of East German's governing Socialist Unity Party, the state news agency ADN said. No details of Mr. Arafat's business in the city were disclosed. In a Soviet Interview before departing Moscow Mr. Arafat said "our opinions coincided on all points discussed" in his talks with President Leonid Brezhnev-yesterday. Mr. Arafat, who began his Moscow trip on Monday, followed other Arab rejection front leaders in visiting Moscow in recent weeks.

ORDAN HMES

An independent Arab political daily published by the Jordan Press Foundation جورين تايمز يومية سياسية تصدر بالالجليزية عن المؤسسة الصحفية الاردنية «الراي» 21 congressmen protest plane sales

WASHINGTON, March 10 (R). — Twenty-one key congressmen -- a majority on the house of Representatives International Relations Committee -- urged President Carter today to think again about his plan to sell 60 F-15 advanced fighters to Saudi Arabia and 50 F-5E fighterbombers to Egypt. In a letter to the president, the congressmen said the sale could damage peace negotiations. A spokesman for the group said that, as of now, he believed all 21 signers would vote to block the sale, oo which the administration faces a tough fight with Israeli supporters. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance has warned that If Congress blocks sales to the two Arab countries, the administration will halt the sale of 75 F-16 and 15 F-15 warplanes to Israel.

Price: Jordan 50 fils; Syria 50 piastres; Lebanon 75 piastres; Sandi Arabia 1 riyal; UAE 1 dirham; Great Britain 25 pence.

Volume 3, Number 699

2.77

·ana,

AMMAN, SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1978 — RABIE AL THANI 2, 1978

Turkey's Prime Minister Bulent Ecevit (seated, right) and Greek Premier Constantine Karamanlis (to his left) appear to be in a jovial mood as they speak to reporters Friday in Montreux, Switzer-land, where they are meeting to overcome the long-standing tension between their two countries -see story on page 6. (AP wirephoto)

Begin's political fortunes lowest ebb as bright hopes for peace die down

TEL AVIV. March 10 (R). —
Prima Minister Menachem Begin's mission to Washington ment week, with all its promimes at the Israell leader's lowest ebb in political fortune

since gaining office last May.
His cabinet is rent with feuding, the prospect of a peace
agreement which shone so brightly four months ago is redu-ced to a flicker and the Israeli-economy is doing badly.

On top of this, as diplomats point out, Mr. Begin's conduct

of foreign policy has led him into open collisioo with Israel's indispensable ally, the United States.

Barring a dramatic revision of Mr. Begin's views - highly stime funlikely oo past form -- the meetings with President Carter look certain to provide a

ter is spirited clash on three key istolki - sues. Most important seems to be =:= the argument lately advanced by Mr. Begin that the call for the S Israeli withdrawal from Arab

land as set out in United Nations Resolutioo 242 oeed not decl oecessarily apply to the West Bank of the River Jordan or to the Gaza Strip. Only yesterday President Ca-

radi that Resolution 242 must mean at least some Israeli withdrawal on all three affected fron-ts -- from the West Bank, Gaza, from the Sinai desert and from the Golan Heights. So far Mr. Begin has adie any thought of handing back the West Bank to foreign control, saying it would clear the. way for a hostile atrike aga-

The second and related issue in dispute is the future of the West Bank and Gaza Palestinians. Mr. Begin has refused to offer them anything more than limited self-rule under. Isited States says the Palestinians must have the right "to participate io the determination of their own future."

Thirdly comes the question for Jewish settlement on Arab land, which the United States brands as illegal and an obstacle to peace. Mr. Begin says that not only is such settlement vital for Israel's security but that it received divine sancti-

on in the bible. The first two of these issues, Israeli withdrawal and Palestinian self-determination, have resisted all efforts of U.S. roving envoy Alfred Athertoo to devise wording for inclusion in a declaration of peace

principles mutually acceptable to Israel and Egypt. In recent weeks U.S. diplomats have shown interest in aiming for an interim settlement on the Palestinian issue. This wowuld involve adopting Mr. Begin's self-rule plan for a trial

- U.S. officials believe such a referendum should be confined. to three choices -- bringing Jordanian sovereignty to the West Bank, accepting Israell so-vereignty, or continuing Israeli self-rule with the question of sovereignty remaining in abe-

Israelis object that such a referendum would leave the way

uring an independent Palestinian state. The United States shares, to some degree, Israel's opposition to creation of an independent Palestine which might become a centre of Soviet.

The settlement Issue, although not directly discussed in Mr. Atherton's shuttle negotiations. affected the geoeral atmospherics, as one U.S. diplomat put

The issue erupted vividly ear-lier in the week when Defence Minister Ezer Weizman, in the United States for military talks, telephoned home to insist that Mr. Begin should halt al new settlement development Mr. Begin, to the surprise of many politicians, promptly co-

Weizman's star rises

In addition to illustrating the split that exists in the cabinet. this meident underlined the growing emergence of Mr. Weizman as a political stalwart of possible prime ministerial sta-

Uotil be went to Egypt for peace negotiations, Mr. Weizman had been widely regarded as a political lightweight ov-erfond of high living. But his crisp negotiating style and grasp of practicalities earned bim the respect first of President Anwar Sadat, and next of U.S.

diplomats. It was oo the recommendation of these diplomats, informed sources said, that President Carter invited Mr. Weizman to meet him in what was regarded as a distinct departure from

One foreign diplomat said: "When Mr. Begin fell ill last autumn, everybody complained there was no obvious successor. That is certainly oot the case now."

protocol.

The Begin policies have la-tely come in for increasing press criticism. The Labour opposition, uncertain of its ground while peace prospects looked promising, is recovering confidence and mounting a concer-ted nn Mr. Begin's attitude to Resolution 242.

is the U.S. waiting for a change in leadership?

Politicians admit they are beginning to take bets on a crumbling of the Likud-led coalition later in the year. But few venture to predict what alternative lineup might emerge.

Despite the potential acrimony, few diplomats expect the Washington talks will bring a decisive rift.

However great the disagreement, informed sources say, some semblance of continued dialogue must be preserved. Neither Israel, the United States nor Egypt are thought able to contemplate a total collapse in the peace process which began with Mr. Sadar's November visit to Jerusalem.

The United States is reported to be preparing a compromise peace plan to lay down if all else fails. But informed sofeel it is unlikely this will be presented during next week's Washington talks.

- Should disagreement prevail, and the talks end with some declaration merely masking the open either for a popular boy-cott or a write in vote favo- ted States might wait a moorift diplomats believe the Unith or two before laying down its compromise.

This would give the heat of discussion time to cool and. in view of the current political drift here, might even give time for a change in complexion of the Israeli leadership.

"A month is a long time in anybody's politics," said one source. "But here It is too murky to see even two weeks ah-

Ethiopia rejects ceasefire

ROME, March 10 (R). -Ethiopia tonight rejected a ceasefire agreement with Somalia and said the only solution to their conflict was for Somalia to renounce ooce and for all its claims on Ethiopian territory.

> See Eritreans rush to unite: Page 6

A spokesman for the Ethiopian embassy here said in a statement that the mioimum conditions for the establishment of peace and stability in the Horn of Africa and a lasting solution to the border dispute were: "I. That Somalia publicly

states that it is renouncing forthwith and once and for all its claims over the territories of Ethiopia, Kenya and Dibouti "2. That Somalia publicly

commits itself to never agam interfere in Ethiopia's internal affairs. 3. That Somalia confirms to the Organisation of

African Unity and the United Nations that it recognises the international border batween Ethiopia and Somalia and respects the territorial integrity of EthioOuestion: Mr. President, on teers of interest to other groups

the Middle East, the State in our country. Department today reaffirmed that U.N. Security Council Re I meet frequently with groups of Jewish Americans who solutioo 242 remains in our come to the White House, so view the bedrock of our efdoes the vice president, the forts to bring peace to that area and more or less served secretary of state does at the State Department, Dr. Brzezinski, Hamilton Jordan, Stu Ei-zenstat and so does Mark Sienotice on the Israell government not to take any decision to renounce that. Could you

cantioned Israel yesterday that refusal to withdraw from the West Bank of the Jordan river "would be a very serious blow to prospects for

sure" Israeli Prime Minister Menachem Begin when he is here next

Israeli government's position if he continues to maintain that a with-

drawal is not required under United Nations Security Council resolu-

tion", about application of the 1967 and 1973 resolutions to the West

Mr. Carter told a news conference he does not intend to "pres-

But he said Mr. Begin would be in "complete reversal" or previous

Until now, Mr. Carter said, there was "practically no equivoca-

peace" in the Middle East.

state for us what your un-

derstanding or your interpre-tation of Security Council Resolution 242 is and what

your understanding of the Is-

raeli position on tbls is?

President Carter: Well, United

Nations Resolution 242 was pa-

ssed about ten years ago. Sl-

nce then, it has been endorsed

with practically no equivoca-tion by our own country, by

the entire international comm-

unity, by the Israeli government, and by the Arab countries

who border on Israel. It calls

for the withdrawal of Israel

from territories occupied in

the 1967 war. It calls for the

restoration of security of Isra-

el behind recognised and defen-

sible borders. And this has been

the basis on which all of our

efforts since I have been in offl-ce, and also my predecessors'

For any nation now to reject

the application of 242 to the

occupied territories, including

the West Bank, the Sinai, the

Golan Heights, would be a very

serious blow to the prospect of peace in the Middle East.

that I have described to you,

we have also been working wi-

th complete commitment and

with some substantial success,

particularly in the case of Eg-

ypt, to ensure that Israel will

not only be blessed with a ce-ssation of hostilities, but al-

so with a full restoration of

peace, open borders, diploma-

tic relations, free trade, exch-

ange of tourism and students

and cultural exchanges. This

is a prospect that we still have.

But the abandonment of Uni-

ted Nations Resolution 242 as

it applies to the West Bank

and other occupied territories

would be a very serious blow

to the prospects of peace and

a complete reversal of the po-

licy of the Israeli government

and other governments in the

Question: Mr. President,

have you given thought to abolishing the job of liaison

with the Jewish community?

President Carter: No. We have

many members of our administ-

ration who work directly with

Iewish Americans who are in-

terested particularly in the Mi-

ddle East and other similar ma-

U.N. truce observers

shot and robbed

in south Lebanon

TEL AVIV, March 10 (AP). — A United Nations truce

observer in southern Lebanon was wounded when

caught in crossfire and a U.N. observation post was

robbed twice recently by Lebanese rightist fighters, a

ment and personal belongings of the multinational truce

observers were stolen in the incidents, according to the

spokesman at the Jerusalem headquarters of the U.N.

truce observers face in southern Lebanon, where spora-

dic fighting continues between the Israeli-backed right-

ists and an alliance of Palestinians and leftists. Nume-

rous similar incidents have been reported from the U.N.

posts, which are dotted along the Israel-Lebanon border.

Two U.N. vehicles were destroyed and other equip-

The statement pointed out the hazards the unarmed

U.N. spokesman announced today.

peacekeeping forces in the Middle East.

In addition to the principles

efforts have been based.

week for talks.

So we have a concerted effort to present our views and to receive the views of those interested parties and I think one of the most crucial elements of a successful achievement of peace in the Middle East is to continue those consultations and we will of course do that.

Question: Mr. President, Isn't it discriminatory? I understand there are some two million Arabs in this country. Do you give this kind of consideration to them? President Carter: I have also

met, I should have said, with ders from country on the same subject. Ouestion: You have spoken many times of the commitment that the United States has for the security of Israel. In 1975, in September, the Sinal II agreement said specifically that the United States would promise to give advanced aircraft such as the F-I6, an unspecified time and number, to Israel.

Why is that promise of the United States now made part of a package deal? In other words, why is it tied to approval for aircraft to other countries, Egypt and Saudi Arabia?

President Carter: We are hon-

ouring completely the commitments made to Israel in the fall of 1975 concerning an adherence on our part to the adequate defence capabilities of Israel, including advanced aircraft like the F-I5 and tha F-16. Some orders of this kind have already been placed, accep-ted and deliveries are in prospect. Some planes have aiready been delivered. And the proposal that I have made to Congress on the arms sales package is compatible with that commitment.

In the fall of 1975, commitments were also made to the Saudi Arabians, to provide them with advanced aircraft, to replace their present Lightning planes which are becoming obsolete.

Later in the Ford administration in 1976, in the fall, a commitment was made to them to send Defence Department officials to Saudi Arabia, to give them some assessment of the characteristics of the F-15s and F-16s with a commitment then made that they would have their choice batween the F-16s and the F-15s.

When Crown Prince Fahd came to our country last spring, I repeated this commitment that had been made by my own predecessors in the White House and so the sale of F-15s to Saudl Arabia is consistent with the commitment also made in the fall of 1975 and repeatedly recoofirmed.

The sale of the F-15s -- a much less capable airplane, by the way - to the Egyptians is, I think, a very legitimate proposal because Egyptians in effect have severed their supply of weapons that used to come from the Soviet Union and have cast their lot with us which is a very favourable development in the Middle East. one of the most profound developments of all.

I have no apology at all to make for this proposal. It maintains the military balance that exists in the Middle East. can aay without any doubt that the superior capabilities of

WASHINGTON, March 10 (Agencies). — U.S. President Jimmy Carter ed to its own interpretation of the U.N. resolutions. Mr. Carter sharply disagreed.

"For any nation now to reject the application of Resolution 242 to the occupied territories, including the West Bank, Sinai, and the Golan Heights would be a serious blow to the prospects of peace in the Middle East" he said.

Observers saw Mr. Begin as being on notice that a U.S. call for at least a partial Israeli withdrawal from the West Bank will be a key item in his talks with President Carter.

Assessing overall Middle East peace prospects, Mr. Carter said "the situation has deteriorated to some degree" since President Anwar Sadat visited Jerusalem last November.

He said he would convey Mr. Sadat's position regarding the stalled negotiations to Mr. Begin, "perhaps a little more effectively" than his diplomatic emissaries.

Following are the sections of President Carter's news conference relating to the Middle East.

In a session Tuesday with members of his Likud Party and in a speech Wednesday to the Knesset, Mr. Begin declared Israel was entitlnsive peace.

the Israeli air force compared to their neighbours Is maintained, and at the same time, it reconfirms our own relationship with the moderate Arab leaders and nations for the future to ensure that peace can be and will be maintained in the Middle East. Question: Mr. Carter, on

Carter: Israeli refusal to withdraw

serious blow to Mideast peace

from West Bank would

the same subject, we have seen reports io recent days from the Middle East from both Cairo and Jerusalem that in effect President Sadat's initiative has come to an end. that it has come aground. We also see reports from Jerusalem that ministers in the Israell government have decided that there is no deal to be made at this time. Could you give us your assessment of where this stands and where you think it is going to 30? President Carter: Well, as is the case in the White House and in the Congress, and in the United States, there is a difference in Israel, a very he-

ated debate in prospect and already in progress about what should be done to bring peace in the Middle East. There are obviously differences also between nations, between Egypt and Israel, between Israel and their other neighbours. So I would say that in comparison to the situation a year ago, the prospects for comprehensive peace in the Middle East are quite good. We

would bope that there could be

an immediate resolution of all

the differences. That is not immediately in prospect.

Prime Minister Begin will be coming to visit with me this coming week. I know him very well. I have met with him twice before. He is a very strong advocate, a very dedicated advocate of the position of the Israeli government. He is a forceful and outspokeo person. I am sure after our meeting, we will at least understand each other better.

I hope we can move another step toward peace. I had an equivalent opportunity this year to meet and to have long discussions with President Sadat. There are still differences between them -- relatively mi-

nor differences in the Sinai,

more major strategic kinds of differences involving the Pales-tinian question and the implementation of U.N. 242. So we have got a long way to go.

It is a difficult question that
has been one of the most challenging, I guess, in the last 30 years for the world, to bring about peace in the Middle East. But I am not discouraged about it. We are going to stick with And even if it takes a lot of time and much abuse and

much debate and many differences expressed by all public officials, I intend to stay with it and I believe the American people are deeply committed to two things. One is the security of Israel under any circumstances, and secondly, the achievement of comprehe-

Question: Mr. President, Mark Siegel, one of your aides, quit today and you accepted his resignation with regret. He cited as his reason differences with your Middle East policy.

His resignation, to many, symbolised the split in the American and Jewish community over the internal debate that is going on over our Middle East policy. And with Begin coming, I wonder if you could tell us what differences there are between the two of us, what your position will be on these differences, and a comment on the report that you are going to pressure him to make significant conces-

President Carter: 1 don't have any intention to pressure Prime Minister Begin. I don't have any desire to do it and couldn't if I wanted to. He is a very strong and independent person representing a strong and independent nation. Our role has been that of an intermediary. And one of the most pleasant respites that I have had since I have been in office was the brief time Prime Minister Begin and President Sadat were negotiating directly and I was out of the role of carrying messages back and forth. This is, however, a situati-

on that has now deteriorated to some degree since President Sadar went to Jerusalem, Both the military and the political talks are now interrupted -we hope temporarily.

One of the things I will be doing is to repeat to Prime Minister Begin personally the request and the negotiating positions of President Sadat and we have tried to do this through our ambassadors and through out negotiator, Mr. Atherton, in the Mideast and I think perhaps I can do it perhaps a little more effectively. But the differences that

exist between them are well known. In the Sinai, as I said, they are relatively easy to resolve. The Jewish settlements, the placement of Egyptian forces in the Sinai and some continuation of Israeli control over some airfields or aerodromes and the rapidity with which Israel would withdraw from the Sinal itself.

Io the West Bank, Gaza Strip, this involves implementation of U.N. Resolution 242 and some resolution of the Palestinian question. We do not and never bave favoured an independent Palestinian nation. And within that bound of constraint. how to give the Palestinians who live io the West Bank-Gaza Strip some voice in the determination of their own future, is an issue still unresolved. That outlines very briefly

the altustion that we presently Ouestion: Mr. President, to come back to the Dr. Siegel

resignation, Dr Siegel, as I understand it, resigned for two reasons: ooe, he was being asked to defend administration policy in the Middle East; and two, he was unable to effect the decisionmaking process within the White House.

Does his resignation cause you to have any doubts about his not being able to have played a more prominent role in forming that policy? And two, does it cause you to wonder about the entire decision-making process on the Middle East within the White House and its future implicatlons?

President Carter: The answer to both your questions is no. Mark Slegel is a fine young man and an excellent employee and he has done his job well in the White House, dealing with one of the most difficult issues that I have had to face as president, an Issue on which there is sharp disagreement in the White House, sometimes disagreements between myself and the secretary of state or myself and the secretary of defence or myself and the national security advisor or myself and my own staff.

But we resolve those differences as best we can harmoniously. When there is cootinued disharmony, I make the final decision about the administration policy. But this is an issue that is almost inherently a subject for dispute and disagreement.

As I pointed out earlier, there is a sharp public dispute in the Israeli cabinet itself, not limited to a difference between parties io Israel. And obviously there are sharp disputes between Israel and her neighbours. But I think we are now addressing these difficult but crucial Issues which are easier, politically speaking, to leave alone in a proper fashion.

We are not trying to impose our will on anyone. But I have to say that within the White House, when there is a continuing disagreement, that I make the final decision. That is what I was elected to do.
I think that Mark Siegel has

had a strong input in his conversations and negotiating seasions with the vice president, with Hamilton Jordan, with Dr. Brzezinski, and on occasion with me, not very often directly with me. But he has a perfect right to decide whether or not he prefers to continue performing that service. To explain the administration positions to very Interested American Jewish groups has been a difficult task for me as well as

And I honour his right to make that decision. I don't think that we have a breakdown in communications and consultations within the White House. And after constant reconsideration, I believe that our policy on the Middle East is the proper one.

Western Union International, Inc.

WUI DIAL 607 FOR INTERNATIONAL TELEX SERVICE We have been advised that on February 25, 1878 the following number changes will take place in the city of Gdansk in Poland .

Old mumber series

New number series **0512XXX**

The new telex numbers are marked by one astsrisk in the 1977 Polish telex directory

WUI_telephone _ telex_data _ around the world _

inst Israel's main population with centres.

period of five years, to be followed by a referendum.

RAMI G. KHOUKI Managing Editor: JENAB TUTUNJI Deputy Managing Editor: BASSAM BISHUTI

Editoriai Staff:

ALAN MARTINY

Board of Directors: JUMA'A HAMAD RAIA ELISSA MOHAMAD AMAD MAHMOUD AL KAYED

Responsible Editor: MOHAMAD AMAD

Editorial and advertising offices:

Jordan Press Foundation

University Road, P.O. Box 6710, Amman, Jordan Telephones: 67171-2-3-4

The: 1497 At Rei 10, Cables: JORTIMES, Amman Jordan

The Jordan Times is published daily except Mondays, Advertising and subscription rates are available from the Jordan Times advertising dept.

Take your seats; the show is about to begin

It is no coincidence that two of the Arab World's most "moderate" leaders, His Majesty King Hussein and President Sadat of Egypt, have called this week for the United States to play a more active role in the search for a Middle East peace, at a time when the Israelis are moving farther and farther away from the few areas where there has been universal agreement on the requirements of a real peace, such as Resolution 242.

There is a clear disenchantment in the Arab World with the lack of either the willingness or ability of the United States to play a successful mediating role, and this is due almost solely to the hardening Israeli position. While it is necessary always to let the Americans know what is expected of them, we suggest it is more important now -- at this latest critical juncture -- to look ahead into the future and see what happens if the American mediation effort falls flat on its face, as it appears to be doing.

While Israel and the United States can sit back and be relatively sure that a major Middle East war will not erupt again in the coming year or two -because of technical and political disarray in the Arab World -- that assurance cannot be projected very much further into the future. The collapse of the Sadat initiative will surely act to galvanise anti-Western feelings and forces in the entire Middle East, and we may see another one of those major, collective shifts in the political leanings of the leading Arab states, but this time away from the West, instead or 1973 war.

There is tremendous disappointment in the Arab World today with the role of the United States as a mediator. It is difficult to mediate between parties when one of the parties is no more than your client state stuffed full of guns and pumped up annually with billions of dollars in economic aid. This stultifying contradiction has now come to the fore as never before, and the Arabs will be watching next week's meetings between President Carter and Israeli Premier Begin very closely, to see who dictates what to whom. We may be on the verge of one of history's most grotesque farces.

ARAB PRESS COMMENTARY

After three months of desultory talks between Egypt and Israel with the United States acting as mediator at the later stages, it became obvious that Israel did not change its hardline attitude almed at keeping the usurped land and compelling the Arabs to "grant" it security at the same time. AL DUSTOUR said in an editorial Friday.

It says this outcome has its own causes which the Arabs ought not overlook:

1 — The Israeli mentality insisting on exploiting the Israeli aggression of 1967. This mentality is still captive to the Talmudian aspirations;

2 — Disturbance of the balance of power between Israel and the Arabs resulting from Israel's military superiority which the U.S. ensured for it. This led to further Israeli obduracy and arrog-3 - Confining the American role to that of pure mediation.

Such a role, the newspaper thinks, might have been justified if the U.S. was a neutral country in the region. But on the contrary, the U.S., as all know, is Israel's 'strategic

ally" who guarantees for it the military preponderence and provides it with economic and political support.

Thus, the "mediation" became a sort of "escape" from the real role which the U.S. ought to exercise, that is, direct pressure on Israel, in the sense that America was responsible for the balance of power It built up In the region which made Israel irrespon-

sive to the call of a just and honourable peace.

Taking a similar view AL RAT sees no positive results coming out of Menachem Begin's impending visit to Washington for talks with President Jimmy Carter. The newspaper says that despite the fact that American-Israeli differences have reached their peak, yet, according to political observers, the U.S. administration will try to "temporise" with the acuteness of Israel's uncompromising attitude, in a bid to reduce the pressure of the Zionist lobbies on President Carter.

THE AMERICAN WOMEN OF AMMAN

Will meet on Monday, March 13th, at 10:00 a.m. at the Jordan Intercontinental Hotel Exhibit and demonstration of American Crafts.

University of Jordan Library, nation's best, serves whole community

Text and photos By Marianne Pearson Special to the Jordan Times

The best library in Jordan. according to a U.N. expert on Hbraries Eric de Grolier, is that of the University of Jor-

"In fact," he said, "it is a very good library compared with college and university ifbraries anywhere."

Because of the strength of its holdings, there is talk of its being designated the natlonal library of Jordan. From a standpoint of economy, the idea appeals to its director, Dr. Kamil Asall. To carry out responsibilities as a national library it would need additional financial support, but the savings to the government wo-

uld be enormous. Its building cost abour \$1 million in 1972, and today would cost twice as much. In any event, within the next three years a new three-storey annex will be required to house its growing collections and this must grow to eight stories within the next ten years. Another problem would not be exacerbated, that of the acute shortage of trained librarians.

Large collection

The book collection is lar-ge - 200,000 volumes, increasing at the rate of 20,000 a year. The Library subscribes to 2,000 periodicals, a problem; Dr. Asali feels, because of the limited use made of many and their great expense. Presently a study is being made: slips are attached to the latest issues and readers requested to check the ones they use. Dr. Asali is not interested

in size for its own sake. Tha Library does try to add three copies of all new Jordanian publications. Hashemite Hall, a reading room decorated in Arabic style, houses the University Library's extensive national collection.

The Library is the official U.N. depository library in Jordan. It has all the official publications dating back to 1970, as well as those of a number of its large specialised agencies -- FAO, WHO, World Bank, and expects to add UNE-SCO soon.

There is a large collection of doctoral and masters theses, most of them on microfilm. This includes all the masters dissertations done at the Uni-



This machine which produces microfilmed copies of books and newspapers is the only one of its kind in the country. Darkroom curtain shows at the upper right.

versity and a large number of the doctoral theses of faculty

The Library is equipped to process microfilm as well as use it. It has microfilmed Jordanian newspapers of bistoric interest, for example, "Al Jazira" which was published bet-ween 1933 and 1951. All issues of the government Official Gazette are kept on microfilm. There is an exchange programme of microfilmed publications with foreign countries.

A popular service is the pho-tocopying facilities, which re-quires two staff members. Students find it a bargain at 30 fils a page.

Exchange programme

The Gift and Exchange programme involves about 200 institutions outside of Jordan, about half in Arab countries and the others reaching from the USSR to the U.S. Lists of publications for exchange are sent to them and received from them. Remarkably this was formerly the work of one staff member, but he now has an assistant to deal with exchange of surplus periodicals.

The Library is sometimes the recipient of whole private libraries: everything that com-es in must be scrutinised. Dup-licates are donated to small libraries which request help in improving their collections -libraries of schools, clubs, government departments, compan-

Two years ago an "open shelf" system was inaugurated which because study space was made available in the book stacks, turned the entire library into a reading room. The Library has seating space for about 700 readers. There are also five reading rooms, for convenience, in various faculties. In the main Library building there are six specialised reading rooms: Reference, Forelgn periodicals, Arabic periodi-cals, Hashemite Hall, U.N. do-cuments and Reserved shelf.

Processing of books is cen-tralised. The card catalogue indicates locations of all books, including those which are in the faculties. A little over half of the collection is in English and most of the rest in Arabic.

A daily average of 800 books are checked out. with over 3,000 readers using the Library daily. Seventy members of the staff are full-time, about 30 having received some sort of training. Like Universities the world over it has its share of student belp: about 60 students work as their schedules permit Wages are 250 fils an

The Library is the easiest-tofind building within the Univer-sity grounds, being the first inside its main gate. It is open 8:00 a.m. to 6:00 p.m., except Thursdays when it is open in the morning only and Fridays when it is closed.

Library policy is liberal--identity cards are issued to institutions. Other outsiders may have borrowers' privileges for payment of a JD 3 fee yearly. There are only 157 such subscribers now

Dr. Asall feels the reading habit will eventually come to Jordan. 'There are beautiful villas in Amman without books. A new book by a Jordanian author will usually sell no more than 100 copies a year. In industrial countries people must read to survive -- then they read for enjoyment. As the country develops, the reading habit will develop too."



At the Library's Exhibition Hall exhibitions are frequently held. This is a display of Islamie books and models of significant things in Islamic history.

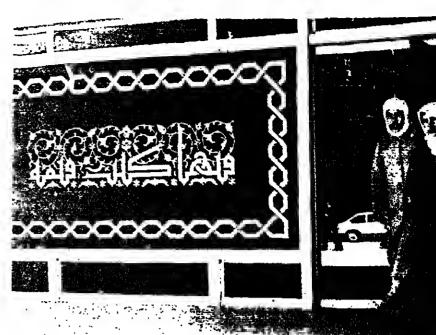
IMPORTANT NOTICE

In view of the great public interest in the university books exhibition, and to give an opportunity to those who were unable to visit the exhibition held last week at the University of Jordan's Library.

The Longman Penguin Arab World Centre announces the extension of the exhibition until Sunday, March 12, 1978.

Books may be bought on the spot, and applications may be made either directly in the exhibition or through the Amman Library, Jabal Amman, New Insurance Building, Third Circle.

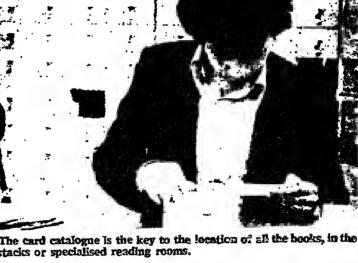
Dr. Kamil Asail looks at one of the books from the Library's "strong room," where books difficult or impossible to replace are kept under lock and key.



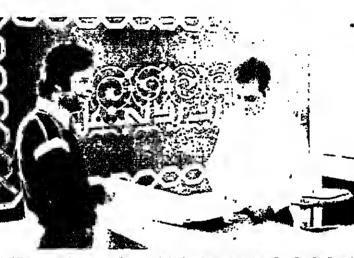
A phrase from the Koran, the mosaic inscription at the University of Jordan's Library says "Containing correct books." The street is reflected by the glass doors.



The card catalogue is the key to the location of all the books, in the



stacks or specialised reading rooms.



A Library assistant makes certain books are preperly checked out before they leave the Library. The inscription says "God, increase my knowledge."



A student reads an Arabic manuscript on microffine. The machine in the background can make photocopies of microfilmed pages.



The Library's collection of materials on Jordan is kept mite Hall, decorated in the Arabic style.

PERSPECTIVE

Women's Magazine of Jordan is on sale at all leading Bookshops and Supermarkets

WHAT'S GOING ON

Korean Art

Continuing today, and on display till Sunday, an exhibition of North Korean Art is showing at the Palace of Culture, Hussein Youth City. The variety of works include portraits in silk thread, photographs, various handicrafts and books and stamps.

Arabic Theatre

The Young Moslem Women's Association is presenting an Arabic comedy entitled "The Witness Who Saw Nothing" at the Palace of Culture. The play runs until Sunday with performances starting at 8:00 daily.

Archaeology Lecture

The French Cultural Centre is presenting a lecture by Dr. Hank J. Franken entitled "Explanations of the Old Testament and Biblical Archaeology" at the Centre on Jabai Luwelbdeh at 5:30, Dr. Franken is the director of the Institute of Palestinian Archaeology, and the lecture is being sponsored jointly by the Department of Antiquities.

Book Exhibition

An exhibition of university books by Longman Penguin Arab World Centre is open to the public in the University of Jordan Library from 10:00 a.m. 5:00 p.m. Sunday is the last day.

Cinema critics wanted

The Jordan Times is looking for a qualified film critic to review films that are screened in Amman, both in the commercial cinemas as well as the cultural centres. We would like someone with previous experience in writing film reviews, and a proven expertise in the field of cinema and the performing arts in general. The position would probably involve writing one or two reviews per month, perhaps increasing to three or four per month with time. Interested persons who have the above qualifications and are interested in writing reviews for the Jordan Times should contact Mr. Khouri by telephone at the Jordan Times, at 67171, any time between 9:00 a.m. and 1:00 p.m., and between 5:00 - 9:00 p.m.

INVITATION TENDER

DIRECTORATE OF PUBLIC SECURITY HASHEMITE KINGDOM OF JORDAN

The Directorate of Public Security announces an International tender for the supply and installation of machines, equipment and instruments necessary for the Vocational and Industrial modules of the new Correctional Centre being constructed in Swaqa, Jordan.

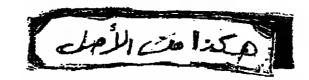
The tender further calls for a (1) year period of maintenance as well as training of the supervisors of the various modules. Furthermore, the condition of tender call for a minimum of (3) years term finance.

The tender can be acquired for the non-refundable sum of JD 150.

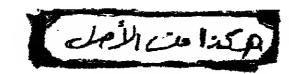
Tenderers may learn further details before acquiring the tender at the office of The Secretary of the Tender board.

Tenders are to be submitted in sealed envelopes before 10:30 a.m. of Sunday dated June 7, 1978.

The tender must contain a bank guarantee equal to three per cent of the tender value.



National News

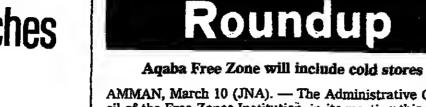


ills and action in Jordan's al football league matches



fordan's local football teams all fully amateur, are near the end of their league fixtures

in the current season. Al Jeel (Generation) of Am man is leading the six memb er First Division followed by Al Faysali also of Amman. Interestingly, professionalism football is banned by law Jordan so none of the players are paid for their efforts.
On Friday Al Hussein team from Irbid drew with home team Al Ahli, 1-1, in a closely fought match at Al Hussein Youth City stadium in Amman. In the picture at left, an Al Hussein forward heads the ball out of play, effectively stopping the Al Ahli attack but, below, Al Hussem's goalkeeper, Sultan Mandeel fails to stop a powerful shot by Al Ahli's Jameel Abdul Mum'em (out of



AMMAN, March 10 (JNA). — The Administrative Council of the Free Zones Institution, in its meeting this week decided to build cold stores on the additional area assigned to the Aqaba Free Zone by the Aqaba Municipal Organisation Committee. The Council, presided over by Minister of Finance Dr. Mohammad Dabbas, also decided to rent parts of the free zone to local and foreign com-

Brain-drain delegation returns

AMMAN, March 10 (JNA). - Jordan's delegation to the United Nations "governmental expert group meeting on the reverse transfer of technology" (brain drain), which was held in Geneva at the end of February returned here yesterday. Secretary General of the National Planning Council Dr. Taysir Abdul Jaber, who led the delegation said the committee adopted a recommendation to deal with brain drain, and carry out further study for a proposal to set up an International Labour Compensatory Facility to benefit manpower exporting countries. Dr. Abdul Jaber was elected representative of the developing countries to conduct discussions with the advanced nations with the aim of reaching recommendations for solving the problem of brain drain. The Under-Secretary of the Labour Ministry, Dr. Jawad Al Anani took part in the committee meeting as a member of Jordan's delegation.

Talhouni leaves for Cairo

AMMAN, March 10 (JNA). - Speaker of the Upper House of Parliament Bahiat Talhouni will be leaving tomorrow (Saturday) for Cairo on a several-day visit for talks with the chairman of the African Parliamentary Council and speakers of African parliaments.

Cairo fair opens

CAIRO, March 10 (JNA). - The eleventh Cairo International Fair will open tomorrow (Saturday). Thirtyseven countries, including Jordan, are taking part in this vear's exhibition. Jordan's pavilion contains exhibits from the textile industry, ceramics, medicines, foodstuffs, prefabricated houses and other industrial products. The Egyptian Prime Minister, Mamdouh Salem will open the fair, representing President Anwar Sadat.

POSITION REQUIRED

Qualified engineer ten years experience in planning and production -- requires job in well known institution.

Contact P.O. Box 595, Amman.

Absurdity's loophole

By Bassam Bishuti

Zimbabwe -- warts and all

Last week's agreement on an "internal" settlement to the Rhodesian problem provides an interesting example of wily politics. As always with these things one cannot prove the existence of deception but a cynical imagination can do wonders in unearthing enough of what looks like proof.

We are being told that the United States and Britain have experienced different reactions to the "internal" Salisbury agreement. This is surprising since the two Western powers have closely cooperated to settle the Rhodesian problem for more than a year on the basis of an agreed, joint settlement plan. There certainly were no differences between them when they briefed the world last year on their joint Anglo-American plan which in-sisted that no "internal" solution can be adequate enough for the Rhodesian problem.

As matters now stand black African states have denounced the Salisbury agreement and have taken the case to the United Nations' Security Council where a resolution condemning it is expected. The United States, reportedly, will not vote against the resolution but it also will not vote for it -- the U.S. does not wish to provnke African anger against itself. Britain, we are told, not only accepts the Salisbury agreement but is even prepared to veto any U.N. resolution condemning it. Indeed there are American-British differences, but they are differences of tactics out of strategy. Whatever pray happened to the joint Anglo-American rejection of an "internal" solution to the Rhodesian problem?

It is notorious that the motive behind the Anglo-American interest in quickly settling the Rhodesian issue was Western anxiety over the fate of the Rhodesian white minority. With the growing menace of black guerrilla strength the West feared a communist-backed civil war might annihilate the Rhodesian whites in another Angolan drama. The West, thus, pressured Premier Ian Smith to some sort of accurd with the black nationalists of Zimbabwe -- Rhodesia's African name -which would give the blacks a semblance of power while guaranteeing white presence in the country before they are forcibly ejected. The Western states encouraged their fellow Rhodesian whites to enter such an agreement by promising them all kinds of guarantees and insurances for the future. Mr. Smith finally agreed to talk to the blacks.

The problem, however, was that the main Zimbabwean black power, the Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance, had five years ago started a relentless war against the Smith regime for black independence in Zimbabwe and it was never going to agree to a share in power with the "colonial" whites. No Rhodesian solution could ignore these guerrillas and yet no agreement with them could satisfy Mr. Smith. The Anglo-American plan stipulated, as it had

to, that the Patriotic Front be included in an eventual Rhodesian settlement and Mr. Smith duly rejected the plan. Since the Patriotic Front had been driven into exile it was externally based. It was easy, therefore, for Mr. Smith to shop around inside Rhodesia for some blacks who can be persuaded to accept power-sharing with him and can be presented as legitimate Zimbabwean leaders. Mr. Smith managed to pick up three such "moderate leaders" and all four parties signed an agreement in Salisbury last week. Since the three black leaders, unlike the Patriotic Front, are based in Rhodesia the agreement is known as an "internal" settlement.

Throughout the much-dramatised three months of negotiations between Premier Smith and his three "moderate" musketeers the U.S. and Britain kept the balance by continued lip service to the fact that the Patriotic Front is a necessary party to the negotiations. The two Western states even beld a much-publicised meeting this year in Malta with the front's leaders to discuss the issue. Of course the meeting produced nothing but it strengthened Patriotic Front rejection of any eventual "internal" settlement -- because the two Western powers themselves were against lt.

But Mr. Smith finally managed to sign an agreement with his 'moderates'. Whether it will work or not it is a triumph for white diplomacy for it provides Rhodesian whites with enough privileges and guarantees to per-mit them to continue as the effective rulers of the future "independent state of Zimbabwe" with the declared and official consent of the blacks, as represented by their "moderate leaders". The Patriotic Front denounced the agreement as a "sell-out" of Zimbabwe by puppets" to the white regime of Mr. Smith. The black African states were furious and called a United Nations' dehate on the ques-tion, Mr. Smith felt sure of himself, however, to immediately launch his biggest and bloodiest armed attack yet on Patriotic Front bases in neighbouring Zambia.

The funny thing is that after their long joint support for the Patriotic Front, the U.S. and Britain are suddenly in disagreement on the tactics of how to support the "inter-nal" Salisbury settlement. The one prefers to abstain from voting against it while the other thinks it better to veto any resolution condem-

A cynical imagination will conclude that the ostentatious Anglo-American refusal to endorse any Rhodesian settlement which did not include the Patriotic Front played for enough time to daze the front into the assurance that Mr. Smith's negotiations could never result in a viable settlement as long as the front was not participating. When a settlement agreement without the Patriotic Front was finally signed, however, the Anglo-Ameri-can refusal becomes barely audible.







"E RESTAURAN

can enjoy the Ma tine. Open daily from 12:1-3 6:00 to midnight. For take orders please call 25786.



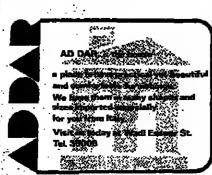


· Furniture for the home and office. Ceramic dishes and tableware. Handcrafted jewelry.





ABDALI, NEAR B.B.M.E. BRANCH TEL.65693-65778



















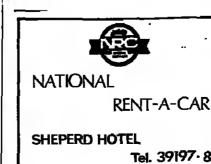






















Showrooms . King Hussein St. Tel. 24122-3. Offices - Prince Mohammad St. Tel. 42724

"THE OFFICE EQUIPMENT CENTER OF JORDAN"

links to special drawing rights

ABU DHABI, March 10 (R). — The United Arab Emirates (UAE) has decided to link its currency, the dirham, to the International Monetary Fund's special drawing rights (SDR), it was officially announced yesterday. The decision was confirmed

The UAE in effect linked the dirham to the SDR in January when with Bahrain and Qatar it severed tles with the U.S. dollar. But only Bahrain announced at the time that it was linking its currency to the IMF's international currency

The Managing Director of the UAE Currency Board, Mr. Abdul Malek Al Hamar, said the UAE had sent a letter to the IMF informing it of the UAE's decision, according to the official Emirates News

Morocco, Soviet Union to sign phosphate deal

RABAT, March 10 (R). - Moroccan Premier Ahmad Osman arrived in Moscow today where he will sign a \$2 billion agreement with the Soviet Union to build a new phosphate mine at Meskala in south Mor-

The accord was initialled in Moscow earlier this year. It provides in return that Morocco delivers to the Soviet Union up to ten million tons a year of phosphate rock, plus phosphoric acid and fertilisers, over 30

Mexico denies signing oil deal with

MEXICO CITY, March 10 (R). - The state-owned oil company Petroleos Mexicanos yesterday denied that Mexico and Israel had signed a new oil agreement. A Pemex spokesman told Reuter, "Pemex has a contract with the national Israeli oil company dating from two years ago. There is no new agreement." He was commenting on an Israeli Radio announcement

that Mexico agreed to supply Israel with all oil requirements on a long-term basis after talks with visiting Israeli Energy Minister Yitzhak Modzi. Mexico sells 30,000 barrels a day to Israel, the Pemex spokesman said. Earlier this year, Israel agreed to increase its oil purchases from Mexico from 20,000 to 30,000 barrels a

Mr. Modai left here today for Israei via London.

Despite the Pennex denial, the semi-official newspaper El Nacional yesterday quoted Mr. Modal as saying "Israel will

buy several million barrels of oil per year at the price Mexico He added: "Israel is an important client for Mexican oil and both countries are studying ways of dealing with trans-

portation and costs." Mexico is not a member of the Organisation of Petroleum Exporting Countries (OPEC). Mexican oil is sold on the international market at \$13.40 a barrel.

UAE dirham U.S. federal court grants injunction; miners decide

WASHINGTON, March 10 (R). — President Carter's authority and the rule of law face tests today when rebellious miners, on strike for three months, decide whether to nbey a court order to return to work. A federal judge last night

granted the injunction under the Taft-Hartley Act after Mr. Carter said the record strike, "if permitted to conti-nue, will imperil the national health and safety."

Compliance with the order was uncertain -- in three pre-vious strikes miners have largely ignored similar injuncti-

But there was one ray of hope as leaders and employees agreed last night to meet to-day. It was not immediately known which side in the long dispute had initiated the faceto-face meeting between the union and the leaders of the Bituminous Coal Operators As-

Representatives of the two sides last met more than 10 days ago, before the industry agreed to the union's contract demands as President Carrer prepared to intervene. The contract later was rejected by the union's rank-and-file member-

The Taft-Hartley Act provides for a return to work while negotiations continue during an 80-day cooling off period.

It was to go into effect at 12:00 GMT today, the 95th day of a strike that has forced electricity generating stations to make power cuts and factories to lay nff thousands nf work-

The Labour Department said yesterday 25,500 people were laid off last week as a direct result of the strike.

The court order is effective Washington, site of the beadquarters of the UMW and the BCOA, and in the states of West Virginia, Virginia, Pennsylvania, Kentucky, Illi-nois, Ohio, Indiana, Alabama, Arkansas, Oklahoma, Tennes-Utah, Kansas and Missoed thousands of defiant miners would risk fines and ignore the order. Twice in 1948 and once in 1950, the law was ineffective when invoked against mi-

Many UMW members have already warned they will disobey the order and there could be violence.

The 160,000 miners dig about half the coal produced in the United States. The other half comes from mines mainly in the western U.S. that are not involved in the strike.

Aitogether 1,450 respondents were named in the court injunction, a temporary restraining order effective until another hearing next week.

Most miners find acceptable the 37 per cent rise in wages and fringe benefits in the rejected three-year contract. But they find unpalatable provisions under which any one involved in wildcat strikes can be fired and a virtual dismantling of present health benefits.

Economic collapse threatens Zambia

(AP). — Zambia is on the brink of economic collapse unless a source of funds is found within a matter of weeks, Finance Minister John Mwanakatwe has warned the nation-

Speaking Thursday, the mi-nister said: "If this source of income to service the nation is not found quickly, the natlon will not be able to maintain the momentum of development even to pay for pet-

Zambia has been negotiating with the International Monetary Fund (IMF) for a loan of about \$460 million. Mr. Mwanakatwe sald an accord has not been reached,

Mr. Mwanakatwe said the country faced a colossal debt to outside companies for goods and services already re-

Zambia's public debt stood at nearly \$1.5 billion, external borrowing accounted for

LUSAKA, Zambia, March 10 \$635 million while internal bolion to restore international rrowing stood at \$853 million. confidence. But nothing of th-The IMF delegation which at size is expected. Also the IMF is expected to set condicame to Zambia to discuss the possibility of a loan left Tutions that President Kenneth esday without any indication Kaunda would find unaccepof the outcome of the talks. table, especially in a year th Foreign diplomats in Lusaat he was promised to bold ka believe that Zambia would

The conditions would include more pruning of the budget, reduced military spending and the closing of uneconomic

GENEVA, March 10 (R). — Four industrialised Western states -- West Germany, Britain, Norway and Holland -said here yesterday they were ready to consider moves to ease the debt burdens of some of the world's poorest count-Delegates told a meeting of the Executive Board of the United Nations Conference on

Europeans

are ready

to move on

debt

problem

Trade and Development (UNC-TAD) they would study whether to delay loan repayments, cut interest rates or write off outstanding debts. Representatives of more than 100 countries, including some 40 government ministers or

deputy ministers, afterwards discussed in private scparate proposals by Third World and industrialised countries.

Developing nations of Africa, Asia and Latin America have

demanded immediate relief of the official debt of the poorest and hardest-hit states.
Industrialised countries rep-

lied that they were ready to help some of these lands, but wanted to consider each case on its individual merits. The UNCTAD Secretariat has

estimated that the total out-standing debt of Third World countries reached about \$250 billion by the end of last year. West German State Secretary Dr. Peter Hermes said his government was prepared to consider converting existing de-velopment loans to the least developed countries into grants, on a case-by-case basis, and to consider giving such aid in the future in principle, in the form of grants.

People in the News

Leon Spinks is suspended for 90 days

NEW YORK, (AP). - Heavyweight champion Leon S was suspended for 90 days by the Nevada State Athleymmission Thursday and a proposed rematch against Me mad Ali in a new African nation was changed because a cutory against it. A suspension holds weight at least with World Boxing Council, Johnny Mangiaracina, Executive cer of the Nevada State Athletic Commission, a member the World Boxing Council, said the 90-day suspension due to a rib injury which three physicians say Spinks a due to a rib injury which three physicians say Spinks at ed before his winning title fight with All Feb. 15. Bob A President of Top Rank, Inc., which has promotional right Spinks' next three fights, said the new champion will fight again until September. Mr. Arum also said: "As a r of discussion with representatives of the Organisation of rican Unity at the United Nations and with officials of National Association for the Advancement of Coloured National Association for the Coloured National Associati ple, Top Rank will not hold the fight between Leon Sp and Mohammad All in Bophuthatswana but in Maurithy

Bullet leaves Flynt paralysed

ATLANTA, Georgia (AP). - Hustler magazine owner Flynt has less than a 50 per cent chance of ever walking in, say doctors who have operated on him. "There are a flexes in the lower extremitles and there is a loss of a tion from his mid-thighs down," George Tindall, Emory versity Hospital's Chief Neurosurgeon, sald Thursday versity mospitals chief remove a bullet from Flynt's k
back, It will take six months to a year to know the full tent of the damage, Mr. Tindall said. Mr. Flynt, 34, and of his attorneys, Gene Reeves Jr., 47, were sbot Monday side the Gwinnett County courthouse, where Mr. Flyn being tried on obscenity charges.

Florence Nightingale's box is found

BAKEWELL, England (AP). — Michael Brooke-Taylor fin decided to open a locked and unlabeled box that had athering dust at his law firm for almost 40 years. So Saturday morning, during a ritual spring cleaning, he is into it. It was jammed with personal possessions of Flori Nightingale, the British nurse who founded modern me We all whooped with amazement when we saw what wa the box," said Mr. Brooke-Taylor, 59, Wednesday when news of the find was released. There were items of level rare Greek and Roman coins and even a six-foot banner the name of her sister Parthenope on it which had been on a barge running up and down the Nile. Consultations taking place with the Nightingale family descendants.

Falling oil demand heyday for ship-scrappers

LONDON, March 10 (R). — Falling world demand for oil is forcing shippers to scrap tankers at a record rate.

At least nine tankers totalling more than 1.5 million tons have been sold for scrap In the past 12 days, shipping brokers said bere yesterday. One of them, the 206,000ton Dyvi Nova, was still seaworthy. The 10-year old tank-

wegian owners bought it for \$8 million in 1976. A Far Eastern shipbreaker, reported to be South Korean, has now bought the Dyvi No-

er was lald up since its Nor-

va for \$3.1 million. Shipping brokers blame the slump on the international oil market, where demand has been falling since the Organisa-

tion of Petroleum Exporting

Countries (OPEC) raised prices in 1973.

The price increase, which hit the shipping industry during a construction boom, prompted industrialised countries to cut oil consumption. The resulting loss in dema-

nd made many of the new tankers superfluous. Faced with this falling demand, tanker owners began

laying up or scrapping excess This trend reached its high point in mid-1976 when, ac-cording to London shipbroker

Howard Houlder, 54 million

tons of tankera were laid up and 10.8 millions tons were The shipping market subsequently improved, but recent rates for tankers have drop-

At the end of February there were 346 vessels totalling 40.9 million tons out of use. This figure, 2 million tons higher than that for January, represents about one-eightb of

The recent scrapping rate, which is faster than that of 1976, indicated some owners bave decided to cut their losses rather than continue paying high lay-up costs in a gamble on an uncertain future. The scrapping spree has created a boom for shipbreakers. The Taiwan port of Kaobslung has become so congested with tankers to be scrapped that port authorities are considering limiting to 70 the number of tankers undergoing or awaiting demolition in the ped below owners' operating

the world's tanker fleet.

Nation-wide strike hits Portugal

need an IMF loan of \$500 mil-

LISBON, Portugal, March 10 (R). — Portuguese civil servants and teachers today began their first nation-wide strikes since the 1974 revo-

Communist-dominated unions representing 300,000 public servants and 100,000 state and private teachers denied charges by the socialistled government that the strikes were politically inspired. Today's strikes were due

to last 24 hours except in hospitals, child care services and civil aviation operations. where brief token stoppages were ordered. The unions pledged to maintain essential and emergency services.

The work stoppages dealt a blow to the five-week-old government of Prime Minister Mario Soares, which has been seeking the broad supof unions for ough Drog

austerity ramme to beat the economic crisis.

A spokesman for the communist-led General Confederation of Portuguese Workers which claims to represent more than 80 per cent of organised labour, said after meeting Dr. Soares and other ministers last night that his movement maintained lis pessimistic view about the new government and its no-

French plan to develop airship for heavy loads

PARIS, (Agencies), French firms have together begun to study the possibility of building different types of air vehicle for the transport of beavy and unwieldly loads. These two companies -- Soclete Nationale Industrielle Acrospatiale (SNIAS) and Societe Zodiac-Espace -- are designing and building vehicles derived from dirigible balloons and helicopters.

At first it was thought that an appropriate combination of new plastics, helium and turbo-propellora would resuscitate the very beavy airship, for the transport of passengers or beavy and cumbersome loads. But later studies proved that what is needed above all today is a vehicle that will act as a sort of "flying crane". The type of "airship" now being sought is thus a small hybrid machine that will combine the supporting quality of the balloon with the lifting quality of the belicopter. For such a machine to be practical and profitable, the balloon must be able to support alm-ost the whole of the overall weight; the rotor blades' action will therefore be used al-most entirely to lift and tra-

nsport the load. The most advanced project

will be very suitable for the exploitation of mountain forests, where conditions of transport at present are the most difficult. The Helicostat has an envelope and a cross beam which has a helicopter rotor at each end. Made of an extremely resistant tissue, the halloon has a volume of 3 cubic metres and it contains three gas-cells of helium. As for the beam, which will have to hold the load to be lifted and transported, it is made of a metal grid. The engines will be the same as those in the helicopter Ecureuil, possessing an Ariel turbine, transmission box, a Starflex rotor head, a three-bladed rotor and

a traction propellor.

The Helicostat, can travel at up to 100 kms. per hour. At an altitude of 2,000 metres, it can lift a load of 2,360 kilos, even if the temperature is 20 degrees Centigrade above the standard temperature. At low altitude, a load of up to 3,550 kilos can be lifted, at standard temperature. At the sea-side, the airship can lift a load of four tons, if the quantity of helium in the balloon is increased slightly.

In the event of there being a difference of 600 metres between the level of the forest and that of the place where the tree trunks are to be stocked, a Helicostat which would have to travel a distance of 1,500 metres, for instance, would apparently be able to guarantee a timber discharge

of 35 tons per hour. The first airship of this type should be ready for service around 1981 or 1982, for the exploitation of mountain forests in France. Several other countries also are interested in using the airship eventually as a transport and lifting vehicle.

LOCAL **EXCHANGE RATES**

Jordanian fils **Buying/Selling**

67.10/67.50

U.S. dollar 309.00/311.00 U.K. sterling 598.00/602.00 W German mark 153,00/153,90 Swiss franc 163.50/164.40 French franc 64.50/64.90 Italian lire (for 36.20/36.40 131.40/132.20 143.20/144.00

feature a light twin-rotor craft capable of carrying a m payload of 4 tons under most advantageous economic co The vehicle is simed at logging and seaport shuttle of

FOREIGN EXCHANGE RA

LONDON, (R). - Following are the buying and selling leading world currencies against the dollar at the close bank trading on the London foreign exchange market is Tourist rates will differ from those quoted below.

One sterling One dollar

1.9012/22 2.0540/80 1.9475/9575 31.80/90 4.86/4.88

West German mai Dutch guilders Swiss francs Belgian francs French france 859.00/861.00 Italian lire 235.90/236.10 Japanese yen 4.6400/30 Swedish crowns Norwegian crow Danish crowns

LONDON MARKET

Stock prices extended recent gains on technical conand light investment demand in trading Friday, dealers 15:00 the F.T. index was up 6.1 at 455.6. Government bonds rose by up to 3/8 on further conof lower than expected British government borrowing.

yesterday, dealers said. Equities showed modest net gains. Gold shares fell two full points following the lower buillon price. U.S. dians were mixed with a firmer bias.

Ultramar rose by 14p to 222-1/2p.

B.P. closed 8p higher at 736p. Britain has given the permission to develop the Buchan oil field in the North 58
Fisons and Unilever fell by 3p and 2p respectively. by up to 7p and insurances gained up to 5p in active tra

Among quietly firmer bank shares, Midland gair 344-1/2p. The company reported improved 1977 profits

Price of gold closed in London Friday at \$185.75/

Editor's note: The following article is taken from the February issue of World Financial Markets, pub-

World Financial Markets the OPEC current account surplus for 1978 was projected at \$28 billion. It now appears that it may be even lower than that. In fact, after three years of relative stability, the OPEC current account surplus is li-kely to register a \$10 billion decline this year to about \$25

hillion. The main reason for the revisinn is a change in the outlook for oll prices this year. In the earlier forecast a 5 per cent increase in oil prices had been assumed. However. oil prices, which were left unchanged at the December OPEC meeting, are likely to remain stable for 1978 as a whole. Both Saudi Arabia and Iran have noted repeatedly their opposition to an oil price increase in 1978. Other countries are likely to adopt this view, given the concern for OPEC unity. Morever, the present weak oil market situation, as Indicated by the decision of many oll exporting countries to offer oil price discounts, is likely to override arguments for an oil price rise at the next OPEC meeting in June. World demand for OPEC oil

remains sluggish and is likely

tn average about 30 million

lished by Morgan Guaranty Trust Company of New bpd in 1978, the same level as in 1977. Contributing to

this trend will be the continued slowing down in the gro-wth rate of oil consumption in industrial countries and rising non-OPEC oil production. In contrast to last year, bowever, when the most pronounced deceleration in the growth of oil consumption took place in Europe, the main influence behind this year's trend is likely to come from the United States. In 1978 U.S. oil consumption may be up 3.5 per cent or even less, compared to 6 per cent or so last year, Indeed, U.S. oil consumption was actually down in late 1977 from the extraordinary levels of a year ear-

Non-OPEC oil production m 1978 will continue to rise, with the largest relative increase coming from the likely expansion in the flow of Alaskan oil. Alaskan oil output - which averaged 700,000 bpd in

300,000 bpd for the year as a whole — is expected to rise to 1.2 million bpd this spring, bringing the average for 1978 tn 1 million bod.

1978 OPEC surplus revised downward

Furthermore, commercial oil inventories in industrial countries, especially the United States, are at a high level. Price stability has increased the lik-elihood that they will be dra-wn down, which will further reduce the need for some oil imports. Offsetting these factors, in part, will be U.S. oil imports for the strategic pet-roleum reserve. The published schedule for the accumulation of these reserves implies that oil imports for this purpose would rise to over 650,000 bpd this year. However, it appears now that technical difficulties and administrative delays will slow the actual rate of accumulation of these reserves to one-third or less of the implied

Thus, on balance, total 1978 U.S. oil imports (Bureau of late 1977, but only about Mines basis and net of ex-

ports), are likely to be at about last year's level of 8.5 million bpd. By contrast, in 1977 they rose by almost 20 per cent over 1976. During 1978 it is likely that U.S. oil import volume will be initially close to the low levels of late 1977 but will risa later in the year, as commercial oil inventories are reduced to more normal levels and the rate of strategic stockpiling accelerates.

The sluggish growth in oil export volume and the likelihood of no oil price increase this year will cause OPEC oil and NGL revenues to rise only marginally from 1977, to around \$133 billion. By contrast, OPEC goods and services imports are likely to continue to increase in 1978, although less rapidly than in the past. They could be up 16 per cent or so this year, compared to 22 per cent in 1977. This forecast assumes a significant slowing down in the combined import growth rate of the nine non-Arabian Peninsula OPEC members, especially those countries (e.g. Venezuela, Nige-ria, Ecuador, and Gabon) experiencing a significant curre-nt account deterioration in 1977. The deceleration in the import growth rate of the four

countries of the Arabian Pen-

As a result, OPEC imports of goods and services may be on the nrder of \$138 billion in Taking into account non-oil merchandise exports and servi-

ces exports, the balance on

OPEC goods and services, ex-

insula is likely to be smaller.

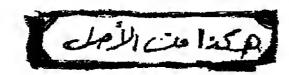
cluding investment income, could decline by almost onehalf, from over \$27 billion in 1977 to about \$15 billion this year. Net investment income may be up by \$2 billion in 1978, to slightly over \$10 billion. Accordingly, the OPEC current account surplus could fall to \$25 billion in 1978, a more than 60 per cent decline in nominal terms from the \$65 billion surplus of 1974. in 1974 prices (in dollar terms), the 1978 OPEC surplus would be only \$18 billion. Most, if not all, of the \$10

billion reduction in the 1978 OPEC surplus from 1977 will accrue to the industrial countries which consume the bulk of OPEC oil and supply most of the OPEC imports. For the LDCs, the absence of an oil price increase this year will eliminate one threat of higher import bills, although the oil import volume of these countries as a group may be

'every 100') Japanese yen (for every 100) Dutch guilder Belgian franc (for every ten) 98.00/98.60

Swedish crown

مكذا عن الأمل



RECAST FOR SATURDAY, MARCH 11, 1978

Mar. 21 to Apr. 19) Be objective and handle omes up intelligently. Later take time for social ngenials. Take no chances with your health.

(Apr. 20 to May 20) You have to be prepared accomplish what you want now. Later, go after e from a real expert. Come to a better underith loved ones.

it has ith loved ones. (May 21 to June 21) You may find it difficult a aims early but later all works out as you wish. the social is your hest bet for getting ahead now. risks where reputation is concerned.

CHILDREN (June 22 to July 21) Take care of affair now and later get into some civic work : Name to some and more good accurately and s work out much better.

of party y 22 to Aug. 21) Settle a matter with one whose it is different from your own. Socialize and make ntances.

Change 2, Aug. 22 to Sept. 22) Be conscientious in keepes you have made to others, and clear the slate things ahead. Save recreation with congenials

Sept. 23 to Oct. 22) Get together with partners tensions now existing rather strangely. tensions now existing between you. Reconcile

1. 5-1,0 (Oct. 23 to Nov. 21) Instead of going off on a " thet busy at all the work that faces you and a good deal. Take treatments you need to im-

e's by ARIUS (Nov. 22 to Dec. 21) Do those necessary ty and then you can have a fine time with Look into a project that interests you. Mrs. ORN (Dec. 22 to Jan. 20) Try not to argue with

ome and spoil friendly relations. Look into a new ** t interesta you and could be profitable. iUS (Jan. 21 to Feb. 19) You are thinking very

w and can plan the future more intelligently. with partners how best to expand it. Relax and ed ooes.

: - (Feb. 20 to Mar. 20) Instead of investing heavily zusy and improve present financial structure. ent a higwig you know and gain support you

nice i minite à marié a minite à minite à minite d GAURANT TAIWAN TOURISMO

was largest and most vned Chinese restaurant

you a gournet's trip For East via superior t cuisine and authenwithern Chinese and amtonese dishes

TORDERS AVAILABLE cle, Jahai Amman.

lephone 41083





DIPLOMAT

First Circle, Jabel Ami Open from 7 a.m. to 1 a.m.

Restaurant, coffee-shop, su-ack bar and patisocrie.

CHINESE RESTAURANT

First Chinese restaurant in for broasted light snecks. lunch or dinger. First Circle, Jabel Amon the Ahliyah School or Ches. n, First Circle. Tel. 28068. Open daily from moon to 3:50 p.m. and 8:30 p.m. Jabai Al Luweib-Circle, Tel. 30646 to midnight. asseln, near Jern-14. Tel. 21781. Also take home service order

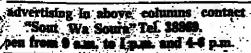
by phone.

HOUSE

arks and Irbed.

ngs Hotel, Jabel ch. Tel. 22103/4. THREE set meor lunch, and a

3 p.m. and 7-12 J'Jty: steeks.



YES, SIR, MR. PRINCIPAL MY TEACHER SENT ME TO SEE YOU BECAUSE I'VE BEEN FALLING ASLEEP In Class Again...







OKAY, WE'LL SEE (FI CAN'T GET ALONG ON MY OWN! WHERE'S MY CASE?!







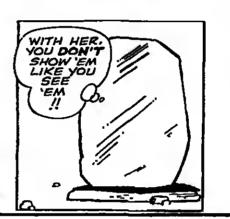












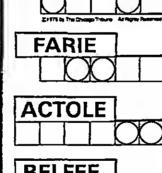
were the complete that we THE BETTER HALF.

By Barnes

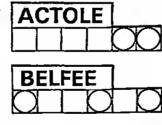


'It's inspiring to read of our presidents who succeeded despite tremendous hondicops — Roosevelt's parolysis, Lincoln's shyness, Washington's inability to tell a lie . . .

JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee Unscramble these four Jumbles one letter to sach square, to form four ordinary words.



VELOH



WHAT THE CATTLE RUSTLER WAS. Now arrange the circled letters to lorm the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon Answer here: A OOO OOO

Yesterday's Jumbles: BEIGE CHOKE DEAFEN CALICO Answer: The hens went on strike because they were tired of working for this - "CHICKEN FEED"

CORED BRIDGE

BY CHARLES'H. GOREN AND OMAR SHARIF

© 1978 by Chicago Tribune

DEAR MR. GOREN:

Q.—I have always been told that it is better to play in a 4-4 fit than a 5-3 fit. Now someone claims that you maiotain that the 5-3 fit is superior. Is this true?-P. Williams, Great Neck.

(This question has been awarded the weekly prize.) awarded the weekly prize.)

A.—If I were guilty of eveo a fraction of the crimes of which I've beeo accused, I would have beeo haoged years ago. However, this time there may be a grain of truth in the quote, but it is takeo out of cootext.

By and large, the 4-4 fit plays better. The reason for this is obvious. Wheo you hold an eight-card trump suit, the most probable division of the missing five cards is 3-2. Therefore, you will need to draw three rounds of trumps to exhaust the opponents cards in your trump suit.

If you are playing a 4-4 fit,

oeots cards io your trump suit.

If you are playing a 4-4 fit, you will he left with a trump meach hand, and that might be a vital factor in stopping the opponents from cashing tricks in a suit. If you are playing a 5-3 fit, you exhaust dummy's trumps while drawing your opponents' trumps, and though you are left with two

your opponeois' trumps, and though you are left with two trumps, dummy no looger has the ability to ruif.

However, this is no simple problem. To give you an idea of its complexity, the late Albert Moorebead, in his excellent book "Moorehead on Biddiog," devotes almost 30 pages to decidiog wheo a 5-3 fit is preferable to a 4-4.

If you have discards available from one of the other two suits, it might be preferable to play to the 5-3 fit. The determiniog factor is the quality of the trump suit. It is usually wiser to play in the 5-3 fit if that suit is very powerful while the 4-4 fit is weak.

Consider this holding: A-x-x-x opposite K-x-x-x. If you ruo into a 4-1 trump break, you will have to lose two tricks in the suit. However, if you choose a strong 5-3 fit instead, you may be able to get rid of one or more eards from your hand on another of dummy's suit, to limit your loses in the suit.

limit your losers in the suit.
Yes, I believe that there are occasioos when the 5-3 fit is better than the 4-4 fit. Overall, however, the superiority of the 4-4 fit is so clear that many people tend to forget that that is not always the case.

Q.-How would you play this combination?

Dummy AK9××

You Q8x

Entries present no problem. -J. Simpson, New York, N.Y.

A.—Cash the ace and lead a low card toward the queeo. That will bring io the whole suit if it breaks 32 or if East turns up with a singletoo honor, and will almost assure four tricks against any 5-0 split.

If West produces an honor on the first lead, you have an alter-nate play—especially if West is known to be unlikely to false-card. Oo the second lead of the suit, finesse the eight,

GUM DEARTH

CROSSWORD PUZZLE

27. Cerumen ACROSS 28, Subsidy Strange Ratite bird 30. Harem rooms Blood type Nonsense 31. Eyot Rice paste Rejoinder Contend 34. Cutters Leaningtower 36. Babylonian

Tellunum in 37. Compass chemistry Spirit uid measure 20. Record 22. Half boot

ar time 20 minutes

Seafarer

Smallest liq- 38. Large sandwich 39. Countless 23. Part of the Bi- 40. Parrot 44. Feminine Variety of 45. Most unmagnolia 6. Psalm 26. Suppositions

RIDS YESTERDAY'S SOLUTION Moderate Distressing

SIDE PLAT ADO PRESEI

Public official Meat jelly Metacarpel Adjective sufbone 11. Dissolute per-4. Ex dividend Absolutely

Unrighteousness Norse counties 18. By 19. Can 21. Duty 22. Launching 25. Tool

26. Evil spirit 27. Sound of 28. Sloths Elver Advocate 32. Freshen source 35. 36. Gaelic 39.

Cow genus Previously 40. Greek spirit Laotian money of ac 3/4 43. Not one

AN TIMES DAIL

14:30

JORDAN TELEVISION

Channel 3 & 6: 6:00 Quraz 6:15 Cartoons 6:50 Arabic programs 7:00 Partridge family 6:00 News in Arabic 11:00 News in Arabic

Channel 3:

8:30 Arabic series 9:20 Reportage Channel 6: 7:30 News in Rebrow 7:45 Filler 8:30 Rhoda 9:00 Variety 10:00 News in English 10:15 Crown Cours

RADIO JORDAN

7:00 Morning show
7:30 News bulletin
8:00 Morning show
10:00 Morning show
10:15 -Play of the week
11:00 Signing off
12:00 News headlines
2:03 Pop session
00 News summary
15 Pop session
9 News bulletin

7:30 Agriculture program

Water ways Concert Hour 16:00 Pop session 17:00 French music 17:30 Pop session 18:00 News summary 18:05 Jumping Jack 18:06 News bulletin 19:10 Music 19:30 Signing off

DMDRGENCIES

Poctors : Admin Al Naser (2415) Zarqa : Historn Hiyasat (81440)

Taxis:

Tareq (23024) Neel (44433)

Abli (21127) Shmeisani (85294) Pharmacies : Amman : Sabbagh (23157) Pares (53938) Nassar (23791 Mahatta (5545 Erhid: (23791)

BBC RADIO

05:00 News; Press Review
05:15 About Britain
05:30 Music for Volces
05:45 World Today
05:00 News; Press Review
06:30 Terry Wogan
07:00 News, News about Britain

07:15 From the Weeklies 07:30 Do You Remember? Letter from London News, Reflections Europe Command Performance 08:00 News; Press Seview
08:15 World Today
08:30 Financial News
08:45 Thirty Minute Theatre
10:15 About Britain

News, News about Bri-11:15 Europa 11:30 You are what you eat 12:00 Radio Newsreel 12:15 Juzz for the Asking 12:45 Sports Round-up

18:30 Theatre of the Air 20:00 News; Commentary 20:15 People and Politics 20:30 Command Performan 21:00 Scotland Today 21:15 The Melody Makers 21:30 Letter from Lond Books and Writers News; Music Now Reflections 22-45 Sports Round-up 22-45 Sports Round-up 23:00 News; Commentary 23:15 Don't Miss! 23:20 Jazz for the Asking

People and Politics Theme and Variations News Do You Remember ? What's New

16:30 Want S Newsreel
15:08 Radio Newsreel
15:18 Saturday Special
16:00 News; Commentary
16:15 Saturday Special
17:00 News Summary; Saturday
16:15 Saturday Special

day Special What's New

itain 18:15 Radio Newsreel

VOICE OF AMERICA

GMT 18:30 Show Music USA 03:00 The Breakfast Show: 19:00 News and Topical Re-The Breakfast Show: 19:00 News and Topical Reports on the hour and 28 min 19:15 News Horizons 19:30 Studio One 19:30 News and New Production of the News 19:30 News and New Production One 19:30 News and Topical Reports News 19:30 News Horizons 19:30 News Hor 17:15

AMMAN AIRPORT

AP Newsfeatures

ankfurt (LH) 8:00 Aqaba 8:15 Paris (AF) Arrivals : Arrivals:
7:45 Cairo (EA)
8:25 Dubai (AZ)
8:25 Minscat, Doba
8:45 Tehran
9:30 Karachi, Dubai
9:30 Kuwai;
9:50 Aqabe
11:15 Beirut
17:20 Copenhagen, Fi
18:00 Benghazi
18:40 Caim
20:00 Beirut (MEA)
20:00 Beirut (MEA)
20:00 London (BA)
03:40 Rawalpindi (BA) Frankfuri

Departures :

845 Beirut (MEA) 845 Cairo (EA) 9:00 Beirut 9:10 Rome (AZ) 10:30 Bengbazi 10:40 Bucharest (Tarom) 11:00 Geneva, Brussels, Am-Vienna, Paris, L 11:30 Cairo Jeddah Kuwait 13:00 20:00 20:30 21:00 21:00 21:00 Abu Dhabi, Dubai 21:00 Kuwait, Doha (BA) 04:40 London (BA)

CULTURAL CENTRES American Centre (USIS)

Goethe Institute 41993 Soviet Cultural Centre 44203 Amman Municipal Library 36110

USEFUL TELEPHONE NUMBERS Civil defence rescue 24391-4 22090 Fire headquarters Firstald, fire, police . Jordan Electric Power Co. (emergency) 36381-2 Municipal water service (emergency) 37111-3

39141 Najdeh roving patrol rescue police, (English 21111, 37777 spoken) 24 hours a day for emergency help Alreart information (Alia)

th 10 BI

sŧ

Eritreans rush to unite as Ogaden war closes

MCGADISHU, March 10 (R). - Somalia's decision to withdraw its regular troops from the Ogaden followed strong pressure from the Soviet Union and the United States as well as battlefield reverses. In what was regarded in diplomatic circles as a conciliatory statement, Somalia last night announced it was recalling its units from the front. The statement, by the Central Committee of the Revolutionary Socialist Party, called on the big powers to ensure that all foreign forces now withdraw from the Horn

The United States estimates there are now up to 11,000 Cuban military personnel and about 1,500 Russians in Marxist

Somalia believes it was the intervention of these forces, backed by an airlift of Soviet weapons late last month which turned the tide of the Ogaden war in favour of the Ethiopians after previous sweeping victories by Somali forces.

In Addis Abaoa tooay, Ethiopia said Somali withdrawal from the Ogaden "does not constitute a permanent solution" but it must renounce once and for all the territorial claims which it lavs against Ethiopia, Kenya and Djibouti." Somalia has admitted that the forces of the Western So-mali Liberation Front, which it hacked with men, weapons and training, have now been pushed out of key towns in the northern Ogaden, including the hub of its defences at Jijiga.

sources in Addis Ababa said

today they expect Soviet and

conflict to stay despite the U.S.

appeal for all foreign forces to

Eritreans rush to unite

Meanwhile, on Ethiopia's other front Eritrean guerrilla leaders were reported to be

bolding urgent talks on unity

between their rival groups, ac-

cording to an Eritrean spokes-

success against the Somalis in the Ogaden could be followed

by a new effort to regain con-

trol of Eritrea, on the north-

east shoulder of Ethiopia aloog

The unity talks, between the

rival Eritrean People's Libera-tion Front (EPLF) and the Eri-

trean Liberation Front (ELF).

are taking place in Khartoum, Sudan, an EPLF spokesman told Reuters.

For weeks, the military situ-

ation in Eritrea, where Ethio-pian forces are pinned down by guerrillas in five towns --

Asmara, Massawa, Assaeon, Adi Caieh and Barentu -- has

been stationary. But Ethiopian attention co-

uld now switch back to Eritrea

and the spokesman said the

Khartoum meeting was being beld under pressure for quick

shooters were deployed for the

trial in a former police bar-

24 hours after Curclo and the

others went on trial for the

third time in two years, facing

20-year terms for anti-govern-

ment terrorism. Their two pre-

vious trials were postponed after a district attorney, a lawyer and two bodyguards

At the opening of the trial

yesterday, the defeodants said

they represented 'the revolu-tionary proletariat", and could

not be tried and threatened the

were killed.

Senor Berardi died less than

They helieve that Ethiopia's

man in Rome today.

the Red Sea

Cuban forces involved in the

The WSLF has said it will continue to fight against what it describes as 80 years of colonial rule from Addis Ababa in the dry, inhospitable Ogađen desert, which is peopled almost

exclusively by ethnic Somalis.
The United States last night
asked the Soviet Union to support the ceasefire in Ethiopia while Somali forces withdraw from the Ogaden. No response from the Sovi-

et Union has yet been received. U.S. officials said. Diplomatic

Giscard to address electorate on T.V.

PARIS, March 10 (R). - President Valery Giscard d'Estaing will make a televised speech tomorrow on the eve of the first round of voting in the Freoch general election, his spokesman announced today. The president will remind voters what is at stake in the two-stage election for the National Assembly, the spokesman said. M. Giscard d'Estaing has been under heavy pressure from leaders of the ruling centre-right parties to make a final dramatic plea to voters to reject the Socialist-Communist opposition in the election.

guerrilla Italy's urban trial postponed after revenge killing

TURIN, Italy, March 10 (AP).

— The trial of the Red Brigades, Italy's most feared urban guerrilla gang, was post-poned for a day today after a policeman was assassimated and the four defence attorneys failed to show up pleading illness. New attorneys will be

appointed by the court.
The 15 defendants, led by hearded Renato Curcio, were taken to the hunker-like courtroom briefly and then led hack to the heavily-guarded prison nearby. The session got under way an hour late, apparently because of the killing of the policeman.

He was 55-year-old Rosario Berardl, a veteran of Turin's Anti-Terrorism Squad who receotly was transferred to head

Two or three gunmen killed

ns, experts have rated French

political leaders on what real-

ly counts in this nation of bo-

ns vivants -- their eating hab-

A widely read monthly gu-

ide to good living edited hy

food critics Henri Gault and

Christian Millau accords top

honours to President Valery

Giscard d'Estaing as "a man

who likes to eat and knows

how to do it.
"Cooking (at the Elysee Pa-lace) in truth has perhaps ne-

ver been as good, at least ac-

cording to the most faithful

Elysee reception-goers," they

The Gault et Millau ratings,

which lean humorously to the

right, are not expected to sw-

ing the crucial legislative el-

ections, scheduled in two rou-

nds next Sunday and on Mar-

ch 19. But their very publica-

tion underlines how seriously

M. Giscard d'Estaing espe-

cially likes fish and Bordeaux

wines but hardly ever cleans up his plate or empties his

bottle out of concern for his

slim figure, they said. The cri-

tics found special significance

in his recent awarding of the

Leeion d'Honneur to Paul Bo-

cuse, one of the stars of Fra-

The No. I gournet in French politics, said Gault et Millau, is M. Jacques Medecin,

Secretary of State for Touri-

sm and Mayor of Nice. M.

Medecin is author of a region-

al cookhook and has a recipe for lamh chops named after

him on the menu of the cele-

tterrand, the president's most

prominent adversary, is "not at all an enemy of the table,"

they said. But he prefers hea-

vier, more traditional sauces

and, anathema for elegant ea-

ting, tends to smack his ton-

gue and make "unfortunate"

Socialist lesder François Mi-

brated Negresco Hotel.

nce's light "new cuisine".

Frenchmen take their food.

wrote in their March issue.

him with a hail of bullets as he was ahout to board a streetcar, then escaped in a car that witnesses said was driven by a woman.

The Turn office of ANSA, the Italian news agency, got a call shortly after saying: "This is the Red Brigades, we bave hit Rosario Berardi. A communique will follow."

Another anonymous telephone call was received by the news ageocy in which a male voice repeated that senor Berardi was killed by a Red Brigade commando and said "the trial should not be held."

The caller also threatened the life of Senora Adelaide Aglietta, secretary of the small leftist Radical Party, who has agreed to act as a juror. "She is next", the caller said.

Over 2,000 officers and sharp-

Expensive Communist

reserved for Communist Party

leader Georges Marchais, who

is accused of getting back at

capitalists by ordering the mo-

the review revealed.

eered, M. Marchais buys the

best when he does his own shopping on the weekend and

has expensive lobster served to

his guests at the chic Auberge

th him another bon vivant, his

Comrade Gosnat, the party Tr-

easurer, to have him pay the

big problem is eating too mu-

ch and too heavy, such as salami in a brioche and double

helpings of upside-down cakes

or his Hungarian wife's home-

cooked goulash. As a result,

the critics said, the rotund for-

mer economics professor has put on about 10 kgs. since

On the other hand, Gaullist

leader Jacques Chirac and ra-

dical chief Jean-Jacques Ser-

van-Schreiber are accused of

letting their fast-paced politi-

cal lives get in the way of

M. Chirac has taken to put-

tine water in his wine and

fancy Parisian dinners but co-

mpensates by anacking in la-

te morning on sausages and

M. Servan-Schreiber regula-

rly makes a meal of grated

carmts, ham and an apple,

washed down by mineral wa-

skipping desserts. He avoids

being named in 1976.

good food.

country wine.

Premier Raymond Barre's

"He never fails to bring wi-

What's more, the critics sn-

to a restaurant.

Morvandelle.

bill," they said,

The spidest comments are

French electorate can

vote for eating habits

PARIS (AP) - Just in time noises with his teeth as be for important national electio- chews.

Chileans given some freedoms

SANTIAGO, Chile, March 10 (AP). - Happy with his rising popularity in the Gallup Poll, President Augusto Pinochet slightly eased restrictions on civil liberties yesterday by lifting the four-and-a-half-year-old state of siege. But the military regime will continue to operate with an Emergency Zone decree and a number of edicts that deny labour and political freedom and require the press to censor itself. Gen. Pinochet said those were necessary to assure public

The chief effects of yesterday's announcement is that Gen. Pinochet is giving up his power to banish critics to distant corners of the country and his power to move people from one place to another without legal process.

The early morning curfew continues, with a new name -- "restriction on night-time displacements." Gen. Pinochet said he felt it possible "to take some steps" to change some regulations because of the latest poll of Gallup Chile, which found that 75.3 per cent of the population of Greater Santiago supports the government and 80.6 per cent support him personally.

Nicosia trial adjourns as Cyprus expects full ties with Egypt soon

NICOSIA, March 10 (Agencies). -- President Sypros Kyprianou of Cyprus predicted today that relations hetween his country and Egypt "will be fully restored very soon."

Egypt broke off diplomatic relations with Cyprus in the wake of last month's assassination here of a prominent Egyptian editor and the subsequent Lamaca Airport battle that left 15 Egyptiao commandos dead.

Mr. Kyprianou made bis prediction after a telephone briefing hy Mr. Alecos Michaelides, Speaker of the Cypriot House of Representatives, who just completed a two-day visit to

Mr. Michaelides who postponed a journey to the United States to fly to Cairo for urgent consultations spoke with Mr. Kyprianou from Londoo before cootinuing on to Wash-

The government information office also released a statement made by Mr. Michaelides on Cairo. He said be was "convinced that our friendship with the leadership and the people of Egypt is so deep and sincere as to overcome the tragic events at Larnaca, I am optimistic our efforts for the restoration of relations will bear frant."

The statement did not specify which Egyptian officials Mr. Michaelides met in Cairo.

Trial adjourned

The trial of the two gun-men accused of murdering Egyptian editor Youssef Sibai was adjourned here today, ooe day after it started, because of the sudden illness of the de-

Wheo the court recoovened this morning the three-man panel of judges was told that defeoce counsel Lefkos Clerid-es had been taken ill during the night. They ordered an adjournment until next Tuesday.

The two accused are Samir Mohammad Khadar, 28, and Zayed Hussein Ali, 26. They are accused of premeditated murhis arrival in London from der, a charge which carries a mandatory death sentence.

Rhodesia war go on, says Mugabe

UNITED NATIONS, March 10 (Agencies). — The Patriotic Front guerrilla alliance has vowed before the U.N. Security Council to continue its battle until power in Rhodesia is transferred completely from whites to the black majority.

Front co-leader Robert Mugabe made the pledge last night as Zamhia appealed to U.N. Secretary General Kurt Waldheim to help bring about a Rhodesia settlement on the basis of Anglo-American proposals.

The Anglo-American plan would bring the Patriotic Front into negotiations with white Prime Minister Ian Smith and three black leaders who signed an agreement with him in Sal-isbury a week ago to achieve majority rule.

Mr. Mugabe called on the

Security Council to repudiate this agreement and to reaffirm its condemnation and isolation "the illegal regime of Rho-

Mr. Mugabe was particularly critical of Britain's policy, saying it seemed to be more interested in returning Mr. Smith to legality than trying to remove him from office.

Meanwhile, in Loodon the British government announced today that the co-leaders of the Patriotic Front, Mr. Joshua Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe, will meet Foreign Secretary David Owen in London on Monday for talks on the tangled future of Rhodesia.

The statement by the Foreign Office said Mr. Nkomo and Mr. Mugabe had expressed their willingness to stap over in London on their way back to Africa from United Nations Headquarters.

The British government, meantime, was expected soon to issue a statement following up President Jimmy Carter's call for a conference of Rhodesian nationalist leaders on the sub-

ject of a political settlement.

Although Mr. Carter spoke of a conference of the black leaders, U.S. State Department officials said he did not have

any specific forum in mind. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance met black "moderate" Bishop Abei Muzorewa on Wednesday but talks planned yesterday with Patriotic Front leaders were called off since they were addressing the United Nations.

TITO IN LONDON

LONDON, March 10 (R). - President Josip Broz Tito flew in here from Washington today for two days of talks with British leaders. He was welcomed at London airport by Prime Minister James Callaghan and will dine tonight with Queen Flizabeth

Czer spacen return earth Soyuz-

MOSCOW, Marc - Czechosłovak Vladimir Remek ied by a Soviet o returned to earth to n week aboard the boratory Salyut-Six viet news agency ported.

The brief Tass said Capt. Remek. man to travel in a is not a Russian or rican, was accomp Gnbarev. They had spent

aboard Salyut-Six now been manned to hy Soviet cosmona Romanenko and Go

They broke the A held record for the space-flight last Set few hours hefore w Capt. Remek and [arev nn board.

Tass said the Soy turn vehicle landed: west of Tsellnograd.

remained on the tion were continu

Greek-Turkish summit tries end Aegean, Cypriot disput

Switzerland MONTREUX, March 10 (Agencies). - The premiers of Greece and Turkey, neighbouring countries which came to the brink of war in recent years, opened a two-day summit meeting in this lakeside town today.

Mr. Bulent Ecevit, of Turkey, and Mr. Constantine Karamanlis, of Greece, will try to begin a dialogue toward resolving disputes over Aegean oil exploration and air rights, and the Cypriot question.

The two premiers met alone in the morning in a lakeside hotel and later called in other members of their delegations. "I believe there are no real conflicts of interests between us," the Turkish premier told

reporters. Mr. Karamanlis said he agre-

After today's ope ed with the Turkish premier. There is no agenda for the meeting, but Mr. Karamanlis said that "everybody is free to talk ahout anything they

Mr. Ecevit suggested the meeting after becoming premier earlier this year but Mr. Karamanlis agreed only on condition that no agenda was fixed.

ing a spokesman ers a joint statem said: "The talks ducted in a climate understanding... The nisters exchanged general lines on the two countries in way."

World New

Spanish-Israeli ties after peace sta

MADRID, March 10 (R). — Spain is willing to me establishment of diplomatic relations with Israel one a beginning of a solution to the Middle East conflict Minister Marcelino Oreja said yesterday. But Spain did to make a "premature gesture which would not continue relaxation of tension in such a delicate moment as the he told the Spanish Senate.

Soviets suggest anti-neutron treat GENEVA, March 10 (AP). - The Soviet Union presented the Geneva Disarmament Conference with treaty to ban neutron bombs. The United States is denounced the draft as a "one-sided propaganda divert attention from serious arms control efforts.

South African blast kills black won

PORT ELIZABETH, South Africa, March 10 (R). woman was killed and three people were injured we exploded in the Bantu (black) Administration Board New Brighton township here today, police said. It was bomb blast this week to rock the south coast town 0 day a black man blew himself up when a bomb he w exploded in the street.

Hijackers' delivery to U.S. delaye

NEW YORK, March 10 (AP). — Six fugitives hijacking airliners to Cuba between 1969 and 1971 ed to be returned to the United States yesterday, but officials refused to allow them on board a flight from Montreal, airline officials said. The FBI had said to be flown to Montreal, where U.S. marshals would in a flight to New York's Kennedy Airport. FBI agents ed at Kennedy to arrest the six.

Croissant's trial adjourned till Tues

STUTTGART, March 10 (R). — The trial of Herr sant, former lawyer for leaders of the Beader-Me guerrilla group, adjourned until next Tuesday after a ing session yesterday when defence lawyers boycotts in protest at security checks.

New archaeological find at Port

POMPEII, Italy March 10 (AP). - Archaeologic nounced the finding of a trove of precious vessels, bronze statues in the storeroom of a house that be owner of a chain of restaurants in Pompeli before vo Vesuvius buried it almost 1,900 years ago. Senor Superintendent of Antiquities for the Naples area, finding as the most remarkable since the unearthing tion of silver objects in the so-called House of Mean

U.S. firms to organise space shall

CAPE CANAVERAL, Florida, March 10 (AP).

ment space experts are considering a plan to save
million a year by turning space shuttle operations of companies, according to an official of the National and Space Administration on Wednesday. The shut of reusable space vehicles, is scheduled for its first ween March and June of next year.

jurors with retaliation. Human rights stand a better chance at Strasbourg's

By Simon Freeman

STRASBOURG (FT) - The condemnation last month by the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg of British interrogation methods in Northern Ireland as inhuman and degrading marked a turning point for the machinery set up over 20 years ago to protect buman rights.
With world-wide headlines

st expensive Items on the menu when they invite him out the court, and its sister body the commission, at last app-"He loves cepes, fresh fole gras, roast leg of lamb with white beans, fish and pastrieared to be a credible defender of the Convention of Human Rights of 1950.

As legal experts argued over the effect the case would heve on the future role of the court and commission the most pertinent comment was made by a man who grew up with the Strasbourg institutions. Mr. Anthony McNulty, for 22 years secretary to the commission and now director of the British Institute of Human Rights in London, said: 'Neither the court nor the commission are perfect.

"The procedures are long, there are many criticisms. But the fact remains that It is the only institution concerned with buman rights that has got teeth. And it gets results. Governments pay compensation and change laws as a result of the court and commission."

More to come

During this year Strasbourg will almost certainly be hitting the news again -- and consolidating its position as the world authority in defining what rights we can all expect governments to respe-

The court has already condemned Britain for allowing the use of the birch -- a four foot, five pound rod of hazel twigs -- on young offenders In the Isle of Man. The court described the punishment as "inhuman a cold blooded assault on human dignity." It Although it is a long way from perfect, the European Court of Human Rights in Strasbourg is getting results. Governments pay compensation and change laws as a result of the court and its sister commission, It is the only institution concerned with human rights that has got teeth.

seems probable that the Bri- sovereign states disagreed. tish government will have to outlaw the birch -- as it is in the rest of the U.K. -- or face the consequences of ignoring the court it professes to recognise.

Then there are cases involving the trade union closed shop and press freedom. In the first, two employees of British Rail are protesting that the agreement between employers and trade unions that all employees must belong to a certain union is an infriogement of buman rights. In the second case the Sunday Times, one of the most reputable newspapers in the world, claims that a court injunction preventing publication of an article about the drug thalidomide (which caused hundreds of babies to be born deformed) broke Article Ten of the coovention guaranteeing freedom of expression.

As Mr. McNulty poioted

out, the scope and importance of cases being heard grows yearly. 'We are getting cases about trade unicolsm in Sweden and about sex education in Denmark. The work is growing all the time. There is no doubt that there is more concern with human rights than ever before."

The present commission Secretary, Hans Christian Krugger. echoed the view that Stresbourg had just turned a notable corner. The Northern Ireland "torture trial" had been initiated hy the Irish govemment. Settlement of the dispute had proved, he said, that the court could act as an effective arbiter when two

Clarification of rights

Secondly, the case had belped clarify the meaning of two integral clauses in the convention: Article Three dealing with the treatment of suspects and Article 15 dealing wi-th the suspension of civil liberties hy governments during times of unrest, The basis of it all is the Convention of Human Rights of 1950 -- with 18 states as

signstories and with Spain and Portugal still in ratify. The procedure for bearing cases, in the words of Prof. James Fawcett, President of the commission, is "long dra-wn out, very questionable and clumsy." Each year about 400 cases are presented. Of that number only about ten are deemed admissible, All cases are initially beard

by the commission, a part-time body with representatives from each of the 20 countries in the Council of Europe. Hearings are in camera and written reports remain confidential. If the government concerned agrees, a settlement is agreed without reference to a higher body. Mr. McNulty recalled: "In 1974 we had the German wife of a Tunisian make a complaint against the British government. Her hushand, a Tunisian, had sought political asylum in Gibraltar hut had been sent back to his country. He was later executed. The woman was paid £37.000 compensation by the

British. "In 1971 we had the case

of a Hungarian national who had had a leg amputated in a British prison. He wanted to start legal proceedings for damages against the prison doctor but the home secretary (Interior minister) refused him permission to contact a sollcitor. The man was paid damages on a commission recom-

Commission and court

mendation."

If the case is highly controversial or the commission cannot reach a clear decision the case is referred to the co-urt, Mr. McNulty explained: The court is like any normal court. It has witnesses and cross examinations. But there is no relationship of accused and prosecutor. The convention was signed on the under-standing that member states did not wish to violate it.

"Settlements are the result of a spirit of cooperation. There is no penal sanction as such. Just the knowledge that states want to be seen to be respecting human rights." An additional complication

is that only 13 states recognise the jurisdiction of the court and its competence to try cases brought by Individuals. France, whilst recognising the court, does not accept its competence to bear cases brought by individuals. Turkey, Greece, Malta and Cyprus have ratified the convention but do not accept the court's jurisdiction.

The commission and court is a long way from being perfect. But it is providing a lead the definition of human rights - a lead being followed, for example, by the new U.N. committee.

The road will be difficult. said Mr. McNulty but added: 'Human rights are civil and political rights which you can enforce just by preventing something happening,"

Financial Times News-Features

مكذا عن الأمل